or thrice, repeated at short intervals. In nervous palpitation of the heart, Rosenthal has given brominated camphor in the dose of .2 to .3 decigramme (3 to 4½ grains) several times a day, in *cachets du pain*. According to Berger, this salt is useful in sexual excitement and pollutions, but it fails in the more stubborn cases, where bromide of potassium, with opium, or tinct. verat. viridis (two or three drops on sugar until slowing of the pulse is attained), acts much more satisfactorily. In the case of a patient ordered small doses of brominated camphor on account of genital excitement, who took on his own responsibility 1 gramme (15 grains) at a dose, Rosenthal observed symptoms of weight and pressure in the head, shortness of breath, slowing of the pulse to sixty beats, weakness of the limbs, and mental disturbance to a marked degree, together with fear of death. Some ether upon sugar was administered, and later strong coffee, which soon dissipated the alarming symptoms. Rosenthal regards brominated camphor as particularly useful in irritation of the bladder. Both in that form due to taking cold and in that caused by the forcible retention of the urinary secretion, brominated camphor in the dose of .2 to .4 decigramme (3 to 6 grains) thrice daily quickly abated the annoying difficulty in urinating. In such cases it must be continued for some time. Sensitive persons experience fullness of the head (probably due to the action of the bromine); but this feeling leaves after a few doses. Long-continued use of brominated camphor sometimes causes derangement of the stomach, requiring suspension of the remedy. *Bromide of zinc* can be prescribed only in pill form or in solution, on account of its deliquescent properties. It is given at first in the dose of .1 decigramme (1½ grains) several times daily, and is gradually increased to .4 decigramme (6 grains). It is particularly useful in hysterical muscular spasm. Rosenthal does not consider this preparation superior to the bromide of potassium.

Hydrobromate of quinine is easily soluble in alcohol, but in water only in the proportion of 1 to 18, even when heated. It dissolves, however, in hot glycerine quite easily (1 to 4), and the solution remains clear for months. This can be diluted with water for hypodermic injection, until a syringeful contains only .1 decigramme (1½ grains) of the quinine salt. Rosenthal has used this with very good effect in a case of hysterical vomiting when opium had failed, the vomiting ceasing entirely after two or three days. Hydrobromate of quinine is also useful in the dose of ¼ gramme (7½ grains) a day in general nervousness, in circumscribed headache, and in muscular cramp. Though recommended by Erlenmeyer in the painful paroxysms of locomotor ataxia, Rosenthal has found this preparation not to be depended upon. (*Philadelphia Med. Times*, Feb. 15, 1879.)

BRUCIA.—R. P. Robins, B. A., *Phil. Med. Times*, Feb. 15, in order to test the assertion of Klapp that strychnia fails to act on the motor nerves, and on the hypothesis that the contrary assertions of various authors were due to their having used impure samples of strychnia containing brucia, undertook a series of experiments upon the latter alkaloid, five of which are given. He used rabbits, dogs and frogs, injecting the brucia solution under the skin and testing the nerves with DuBois-Reymond's induction apparatus as

modified by Helmholtz. The experiments, in fact, were identical with the strychnia experiments of Klapp in all but the agent employed, the solutions were of the same strength, and the methods the same. The result was that all the neurility was found impaired, the brucia alkaloid destroying the action of the motor nerves.

The author considers these results as corroborating those of Dr. Klapp in so far as they prove the motor-paralyzing action of brucia, and thus explain the action of strychnia alkaloids from which this has not been altogether eliminated.

ACONITE.—The following are the conclusions from an extended experimental inquiry into the physiological actions of aconite and aconitia, by Dr. G. Hunter Mackenzie, and published in the *Practitioner*, concluding in the number for March, 1879.

1. Aconite and aconitia act primarily on the respiration by their influence on the respiratory centre and peripheral sensory branches of the vagus.
2. They have no direct action on the heart, and only affect that viscus secondarily, through the medium of the lungs.
3. Their action on the nervous system consists in first, irritating, and secondly, paralyzing the peripheral sensory nerves and posterior roots of the spinal nerves. They increase the irritability of the peripheral motor nerves, and of the motor columns of the cord.
4. They do not induce muscular paralysis, but, on the contrary, increase the irritability of voluntary muscle.
5. They induce convulsions mainly through their augmenting the irritability of the anterior column of the cord, the motor nerves and muscles.
6. They firstly increase, and secondly diminish temperature.
7. Death ensues from asphyxia and respiratory collapse.

THE following are some of the recently published articles on the Therapeutics of the Nervous System and Mind:

RANSOHOFF, Tetanus, Nerve-Stretching, Cure, *Lancet and Clinic*, Jan. 18.—BARTHOLOW, Note on Some Points in regard to the Actions and Uses of Pilocarpine and its Salts, *Ibid*, Dec. 28.—HAYDEN, Notes on the Treatment of Chorea, *Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.*, Jan.—HACK TUKE, Metalloscopy and Expectant Attention, *Jour. of Mental Science*, Jan.—DUFOUR, Note in regard to Functional Localizations in the Various Forms of General Paralysis, *Ann. Medico-Psychologiques*, Sept., 1878.—NEFTEL, Contribution to the Treatment of Neuralgias, *N. Y. Med. Record*, Feb. 1.—DEVORE, Note on Saturnine Hemiplegia and its Treatment with a Magnet, *Progres Med.*, Feb. 8.—READ, Chloral in the Treatment of Traumatic Tetanus, *Med. and Surg. Reporter*, March 1, 1879.—GIBNEY, Galvanism in the Treatment of Sciatica, *Am. Practitioner*, March.